

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 8, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

Mail Arrangement.

The daily mail referred to last week over the railroad to Kokomo, was placed upon it by the postmaster here on Thursday morning. The first through mail over the road from Indianapolis was received here Friday night. The mail matter which under the ancient order of things, would have gone via Peru and arrived here on Monday night, was received Saturday night, 48 hours earlier.

Logansport Photos.

Our own citizens must be greatly benefited as well as highly pleased with this arrangement. By the promptness of the worthy P. M. at Logansport. S. A. Hall, Esq., we received Madison and Indianapolis papers just 24 hours earlier than we have heretofore done, and we have every reason to expect from the known fidelity of this official and his assistants, that our mail matter south of Logansport, will meet with every necessary dispatch while in their hands.

Gov. Shannon's Position.—Gov. Shannon thus explains his position in a letter to Mr. Lindsey, late member of Congress from the Sandusky district:

"The truth is I stand on the Kansas bill. I believe the people of the Territory should determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions; and I do not think it would be proper and in accordance with the principles of the Kansas Bill, for the chief Executive officer of the Territory, sent out by the Federal government, to use any accidental influence that office might give him, to control the public mind on the question of slavery, either one way or the other, but to leave the people of the Territory to determine that question, uninfluenced by any one, for themselves. Such are my views, and I have on no occasion, expressed or acted on any other, since my arrival in the country."

The principal trouble as to the real position of Gov. Shannon, consists in his sanctioning and executing the acts of a pretended law making power for Kansas Territory, which its people never delegated. This is not leaving the question of slavery to the people of the Territory, uninfluenced by any one, and his apologists know it.

The Grumblers.

If there is anything under the sun possessing a great variety of species, it is Grumbling. We have no disposition to grumble at the habitual grumbler, for it is more with feelings of mirth than anger or dissatisfaction, that we contemplate his course and condition. The great majority of our race have doubtless been taught to calmly and willingly submit to the will and control of the Great Creator and manager of all things, yet how few faithfully regard such teachings! "I would be better if we could, and did it. Through all the busy scenes of life, the bitters and sweets are unavoidable accompaniments of our earthly pilgrimage, and it is better, both for present health and happiness, that we are quietly resigned to the fate that must be ours, than to manufacture hate, discontent and anger from misfortune.

The husbandman is displeased with his crops. No rain upon his growing grain. His wheat has the rust, his corn is frost-bitten, or too much wet. Then, his gathered harvests yield but poorly.—The wheat has sprouted as a consequence of too much warm wet weather. His apples are rotting, his potatoes have the rot, and some think their sheep have it also. My dear friends, of what great invisible power do you get what little is left?

The tradesman grumbles at his dull and idle hours, and if he happens to have a rush of customers who have no money, he grumbles; and if he sells to them on time, rather than be idle, he is constantly grumbling because he cannot get his pay. We did not commence this for a moral lecture, but it does appear to us that it will be a long time before we can have everything just as we want it. There are some persons, however, who grumble at very small trifles, whilst there are others who wouldn't grumble to be hung. Curious world this.

A Chance.—It is suggested that at the next State Fair, it would be nothing but fair to offer a premium on the best female talker. If Barnum should get up an exhibition of this kind, who wouldn't give a quarter? Go it Miss Lucy.

A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure, it is said; and if this be true, Gov. Wright may be considered among the happiest of men. We learn that his lady has recently presented him with two of such well springs, one a boy, the other a girl. They have been named, we learn, the boy Kentucky, the girl Indiana. All (Wright).—Sentinel.

By this cute trick of our Governor, we perceive that Indiana is to be ever after disfranchised, and that Kentucky alone is to be the voter. No wonder the fusionists and abolitionists are down on him like a thousand of brick. In the commencement of this affair Indiana had the breeches, but the boot is to be on the other leg now. The ungrateful Governor!

Goods Lost.—The Winter stock of Goods belonging to Messrs. Brooke & Evans, merchants of this place, were shipped on board of a steamer at Pittsburg, and before the boat reached Wellsburg, it was sunk in the Ohio river, and it is believed from accounts received by Messrs. B. & E. that they must realize a loss of some \$600 or upwards. The goods were not insured.

All the branches of the new State Bank were organized on the 31st ult.

Chicago.—Our Chicago Itemizer will please receive the thanks of our readers, and for a continuance of similar favors, place us under many obligations to him.

Itemizing.

BY OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

The Western metropolis has now assumed her usual aspect since the crowd of visitors to the State Fair have taken their leave. During the Fair, the city was full to overflowing—though it is used to a few thousand visitors in the daily ebb and flow of the tide of life.—Great improvements are daily making, and buildings are being constructed with no expense or pains spared to make them convenient for business, and beautiful in architecture.

The bridges over the river prove a great annoyance and drawback to business; and in consequence, the Tunnel company have re-organized and adopted a system by which they may carry out the design of making several tunnels. The arrangement is to raise a fund by shares of \$50 each, until \$400,000 are raised. Between 50 and \$60,000 are already subscribed.

Amongst other things that transpire here, burglaries are of two frequent occurrence. About two weeks since, a secret police had suspicion on two persons in a grocery, and a few days ago proceeded to search the houses of the suspected. In one house they found a large quantity of dry goods, groceries, soap, candles, tobacco, &c. Amongst other articles was a piece of carpet one hundred and fifty yards in length. In another, a lot of clothing, consisting of coats, vests, pants, &c., were found. Also a mahogany spring bottomed and hair covered sofa, a half set of chairs of the same description, and a rocking chair marked F. T. Sherman on the bottom. The articles were conveyed to the office of the captain of Police.

A boy was arrested a short time since, for stealing, and committed to jail.—Since his commitment he has made such confessions as led to the arrest of several persons that are in the business of buying for a small sum, stolen goods, such as are usually sold in dry good and fancy article stores.

The old settlers of Cook county purpose holding a celebration or festival, in this city, sometime in this month. All persons now living in the county, who came here previous to June 1st, 1835, amount to upwards of 160, and it is expected that as far as possible, all will be present to participate in the festivities.

Hon. Justin Butterfield, Esq., an eminent jurist, and commissioner of the General land office, under the administration of President Taylor, died at his residence in this city on the 23d ult. On the 24th, the Chicago Bar met in the court house and adopted suitable resolutions relative to his death.

The first Presbyterian Church situated on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, was sold last week for \$65,000.

Powers' Greek Slave, that was exhibited at the Crystal Palace of London and New York, is on exhibition here this week.

The renowned Beecher of Brooklyn, N. Y., has just finished a course of lectures here. They were very successful, and I am told that \$3,000 were cleared by the undertaking.

The young men's association has engaged some of the most talented lecturers in the country to lecture before their association this winter. Among them are Wendell Phillips, Starr King, David Paul Brown, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, Dr. Edmund Hitchcock, President of Amherst college, who delivers four lectures on Geology. Prof. C. C. Felton, of Cambridge, besides several others of like merit.

The Scotch citizens of this city are organizing a military company, the dress of which is to "take the socks" off all other companies. It will be like that of the 56th Highlanders. I believe the materials are now being manufactured at Troy, N. Y. They are to make their appearance on St. Andrew's day with the kilt, cross gartered and without unmentionables.

Georgia money has been the subject of considerable conversation lately. There is a great deal of it in circulation here, and as a general thing, freely taken yet. I will close this with a market item. Two Spring wheat \$1.40 1/2; winter red \$1.55 1/2; winter white \$1.75. Corn 65c 1/2; 55 lbs. Oats 26c 1/2. Pork mess \$21.50 1/2; Beef, mess \$13. extra mess \$14.

For the Banner.

The Old School Room.
Ma. Editor:—Did you ever visit your old school room, where you have spent many happy and pleasant hours, and, may be, some unpleasant ones too? If you have once visited an old school room you undoubtedly have had some pleasant times, long gone by, called to mind, that occurred in your youth. What emotions it excites to visit an old school room and think of the past!—to think that the flock that once assembled there in that old room are scattered all over this bitter world of ours, probably not any two persons of them neighbors even, except, maybe, some chance ones that have linked their destinies to each other "for better or for worse." What happy times you can call to mind when you visited that room with books in hand, with your lesson well committed, and, maybe, watching for a sly wink or smile from your fairy queen, and how you looked for the hour of noon to arrive that you might enjoy a play with her, and then again when our paths led in the same direction homeward, how

you would watch and improve every opportunity to help and assist the little girl of your childish choice. Did you never think, "well, if I was only old enough I would make that little girl my wife," but grown to manhood, and thrown upon your own resources, she was forgotten, or, may be, she is inhabiting her narrow home in the City of the Dead.

The happiest moments of my life was when I attended school, and I dare say it is the case with more than nine-tenths of your readers. No care on my mind, nothing to think of to give me any trouble, and why should I not be happy? When did you ever experience happier times than at the command to dismiss for noon, when you and all the rest would break out with a shrill scream, "let us play ball, let me choose up, my first choice, I'll take Tom. I'll take Bill," and so on till all the boys were chosen, and the poorest last. Then toss up "wet or dry" for the corners, and with what joy we would cry out, "our corners!" Then the excitement that would follow to win, and when beaten the excuse we would offer, "If I only had one of your hands you would not have beaten us, and when the teacher would call to books each one would strive to be in first. Then would come the routine of the classes to read and spell, and soon the day would be spent and we would be on our road home, where we would meet our kind parents at the door to greet us with a smile. How happy to meet my mother with a polite bow and hear her say, "Well, you must have a polite teacher." "Perhaps our teachers now-a-days may not think it necessary to introduce manners into their schools, but it should be taught as much as any other study. True, it is not a study, but politeness inculcated in the young mind is not soon forgotten. It is much nicer to meet little children with a polite bow than to see them passing along talking and hollering—paying no respect to manners, politeness, or anything else. How much better and nicer it sounds to hear it said, those little children are mannerly—they have learned politeness if nothing more. When I went to school that was part of my instruction. My schoolmates are scattered all over the world—some in one place and some in another; some in lucrative circumstances and some pinched by poverty. How often do we hear the remark when reading or speaking of an accident happening to any one, "Why, I knew him in my youth; we have been schoolmates," and probably you had not thought of him since you left the part of the country you went to school in, but how vividly your imagination would run back to the time when you were schoolmates together, and you could remember just how he looked then—what a kind, good boy he was—how all the children loved him, &c.

There is a great moral responsibility resting upon school teachers, more, probably than most persons admit of. "Oh, any one will do for a school teacher that can read and write a little," but let me tell your readers a child remembers examples set and taught at school as much as those taught at home. The future prosperity of the child depends as much on the training it receives as on its own resources. It is true some children are, and always will be, unlucky, but they can improve their luck by the right attention to morality and honesty, and if there are no examples afforded them they won't be very liable to take them of their own free will. More anon. D.

Where Can Slavery be Extended.

If we accept as true the oft repeated declaration of "republican" leaders and journals that the sole object of the formation of the "republican" party is to prevent the extension of slavery into territory now free, it is natural to inquire, as we have before inquired, into what territory now free is it likely or possible slavery can be extended? If there is danger of extension, and if a political party in the northern or southern States have any concern one way or the other with the question of extension, then there may be some degree of sense in the formation of the "republican" party on the one idea of intervention. But if there is no danger of extension—if there is no territory belonging to the Union into which there is the slightest likelihood slavery can be carried—then we submit whether there exists any necessity whatever for the maintenance of a political party whose single purpose is opposition to slavery extension?

We believe it is conceded that neither Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico or Nebraska stand in any peril of becoming slave territory. Under the operation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty it is admitted that the people of each will adopt constitutions prohibiting slavery, and knock for admission into the Union. These are all the Territories now organized, except Kansas. Will slavery go to Kansas? From the outset of the present agitation we have never for a moment apprehended that it would.—We have no apprehension that it will. No well informed person thinks that it will. Recent events in Kansas show that there is no possibility that it can. We can produce free soil testimony that it cannot. Here it is, in the form of an extract of a letter written by a free soiler in Kansas to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, dated 15th October:

"For the last twelve days we have done little else than to speak and avow the strongest anti-slavery sentiments you ever heard uttered. We have passed through two elections within a fortnight. One fact is now demonstrated, viz., there is no pro-slavery party in the Territory! Not a man can be found in the Territory who will publicly defend the Territorial government, the legislature, or their laws! The pro-slavery party cannot poll 400 votes in Kansas Territory. There is here no such party. Two-thirds of all the votes polled for Whitfield were from Missouri this year, though they did not vote at our Yankee settlements. Gov. Reeder spoke a few nights before the election at Leavenworth, and there was not a dog to bark or growl at him; and in that stronghold they polled for Whitfield only 162 votes, while Reeder the next week got over 700! Last spring at Lawrence, they polled 782 pro-slavery votes, this fall only 42. At McGee's, on the Santa Fe road, last year they polled 523 votes, this

year only 27! But in the northern part of the Territory, and upon the Oregon in the southern part, they this year rushed over and polled from 1,000 to 1,200 votes for Whitfield.

"Reeder's vote is not all in yet, but will probably be about 2,500 or 2,800.—Whitfield's may be made to count up 2,000, two-thirds of them bogus. At Lawrence we polled for Reeder 576, against 42 for Whitfield. The pro-slavery party in the Territory is completely routed."

This is free soil testimony, and we hold that free soilers in the North are bound to receive it as true. But it must not be imagined that the free State party in Kansas is an abolition party in the common acceptance of the term. The resolutions adopted by the convention which nominated Gov. Reeder for delegate in Congress show that it is anything else. Gov. Reeder is as thoroughly in antagonism with abolitionism as any man in the North.

Now, if neither Oregon, or Washington, or Minnesota, or Utah, or New Mexico, or Nebraska, or Kansas, is in peril of becoming slave territory, where can slavery be extended? We put the question to any "republican" in Michigan or elsewhere; if we can get an honest answer it will be, Slavery can be no where extended beyond its present limits. And it cannot be.

What, then,—we repeat the interrogatory we put the other day,—is the necessity of the "republican" party? Confessedly its prime (ostensible) object is to arrest slavery extension. Slavery extension is arrested by a hand more powerful than any human agency. Slavery is fixed within its present limits by irrepressible laws of soil and climate, and those limits will be gradually circumscribed if the people who have the responsibility of slavery can but be left to manage their own affairs. Kansas will be free, but no thanks for it to the spirit of abolitionism. It will be free by the action of the people of Kansas themselves—by the action of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.—Kansas will be free in the same manner that all other new territory will be free—not through the agency of northern or southern intervention to control her affairs, but through the agency of non-intervention. What is the necessity of the "republican" party?

From the St. Louis Republican of Nov. 1.
MOST DISASTROUS ACCIDENT!
SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED!
Great Numbers Wounded!

The magnificent train of cars which left our city yesterday morning, on an excursion to Jefferson City, to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad to that place, is now a mass of ruins, and infinitely worse than this, many of the noble hearts that participated in the pride of the occasion, are now stilled in death. The train, consisting of fourteen cars, left the depot on Seventh street, at nine o'clock, crowded with invited guests. A half hour after the time advertised. By the time it reached Hermann, this delay was fully recovered, thus showing the good condition of the track. After leaving Hermann the train proceeded with good speed, and without the least difficulty until it reached the Gasconade, when one of the most disastrous accidents occurred which has yet thrown this city into mourning.

The bridge across that stream gave way and ten of the cars were precipitated a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet.—The locomotive, from all appearances, had reached the edge of the first pier, when the structure gave way, and in falling reversed its position entirely, the front turning to the East, and the wheels upward. On the locomotive at the time were the President, Mr. E. H. Bridge, Mr. O'Sullivan, the Chief Engineer of the road, and an additional number of employees.

Mr. Bridge, it is supposed, is the only one of the individuals saved. An hour after the disaster, voices beneath the locomotive asking for assistance, and when we left the scene of disaster active efforts were making to assist the sufferers. It is possible—nay it is to be hoped probable, that some of these unfortunate may have been rescued.

The road enters the bridge with a curve, and this circumstance, perhaps, prevented the disaster from being more fatal, as the cars thereby were diverted, and thus prevented from falling directly in a general melee. Enough of injury, however, was accomplished. The baggage car, next the engine, went down, to use the expression of one who was in it, "extremely easy" without causing any serious casualty. The first and second passenger cars followed, and in these several were killed, and a general number more or less mangled.

In the third car one or two were killed only. This car, although in a dangerous position, and almost entirely demolished, was less fatal to life and limb. In the fourth and fifth cars a great many were fatally injured, and several instantly killed. The balance of the train followed swiftly on their fatal errand and the loss of life, with contusions more or less severe, was dreadful.

Some of the cars plunged on those beneath them with their ponderous wheels, and crushed or maimed the unfortunate persons below. Others hung upon the cliff in a perpendicular position, and two or three turned bottom upward down the grade. Only one—the extreme rear car—maintained its position on the rail.

The following is a list of the killed & wounded, as far as could be ascertained, when the train, detailed for the purpose of bringing the injured to this city, left the scene of the disaster. Many others, less seriously hurt, were in the cars, but it is not necessary to name them.

DEAD.
Thomas Gray.
Capt. O'Flaherty.
E. C. Blackburn.
Henry Choteau.
E. C. Jeffries, rep. of Franklin county.
Adolph Abels.
Rev. Dr. Bullard.
Mr. Mett, Rep. of Dunklin co.
Mr. McCullough.
Capt. B. Case.
E. C. Yosti. (firm of Shield & Yosti.)
O'Sullivan, Chief Engineer.
B. B. Dayton. (reported dead.)

Mann Butler.
Joseph Harris, of St. Louis county.
—Chappel, father of J. T. Chappel.
George Ebelee.
[The list of badly wounded embraces the names of thirty-one persons, many of them among the most prominent citizens of St. Louis; but we are compelled to omit their names for want of space.]

Doctors McDowell and McPherson fortunately were among the guests, and gave their best skill to the alleviation of the wretched sufferers. It was impossible, however, for them to apply bandages and reset limbs under the circumstances. The accident occurred where no houses were to be seen—in a wild forest—and during the time a heavy storm of rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder, of the most vivid description, fell without intermission.

Couriers were despatched forthwith to Hermann for another train, and in an hour, or less, the wounded were in comfortable cars on their way to the city. I was an awful spectacle—one that might appal the stoutest heart—the dead and dying lying without shelter, save that afforded by the hand of friendship or philanthropy, exposed to a pitiless storm and the wounded groaning from amid the ruins, and supplicating the succor of the more fortunate.

The return cars reached the depots on Seventh and Fourteenth streets about half past eleven o'clock. They were filled with the wounded, and although their accommodations were limited, we heard not a single expression of dissatisfaction. Many in that melancholy train were fatally injured, and many suffered with intense agony, but they bore up like men, and exhibited the highest degree of fortitude.

We suppose that not one man out of ten escaped without injury to a greater or less extent, and although this may be termed a casualty of no ordinary character, yet it is wonderful how so many escaped with life.

Judge Wells of the District Court of the United States, was along with his lady. The Judge received a slight contusion or bruise, and Mrs. W. escaped entirely. One other lady was also in the company, and she, too, escaped.

Thus has happened a frightful accident—one more disastrous than it has been our sad duty to announce for a long time. The city is in mourning for many of its most eminent citizens, and domestic grief will require long years to heal the wounds it has inflicted.

KANSAS.

The National Intelligencer, which opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, takes decided grounds against its restoration. The same is true of many other papers and men. There is now but little probability that a vote to restore the Missouri Compromise can be obtained, even in the House. Of the New York delegation, only two members have been usually classed among the friends of the Nebraska law. But we understand that about 11 of the delegation will oppose the disturbance of it, now that it has been adopted as the policy of the country. The South will sustain it en masse. The few southern members who voted against it, and have been re-elected, will vote against repeal.

The conflict in Congress will not turn upon the question of repealing the Nebraska law, or any part of it, but of enforcing it according to its true intent and meaning. And it will be brought on by the presence of Gen. Whitfield and ex-Governor Reeder, each claiming to be Delegate elect from Kansas. The House of Representatives will be compelled to decide which of the two is entitled to the seat; and in so doing, will decide whether the body, lately claiming to be the Legislature of Kansas, were such in fact. If they were, then their appointment of a day for the election of a Delegate to Congress was the day, and Whitfield is elected; no other candidate at the time having received fifty votes for Delegate, in the whole Territory. If, on the other hand, they were a spurious body, having no legal existence, then all their acts are a nullity, and a new legislature will have to be convened. The election on the 9th inst., at the bidding of a volunteer convention, and which resulted in the choice of Governor Reeder, is only valid on the supposition that the Legislature had no legal existence. The contested seat, therefore, will bring on a discussion of Kansas affairs in general, including emigrant aid societies, Massachusetts invaders, &c. The result is doubtful. But, in either case, Kansas will be a free State. Why? Because a large majority of her citizens are in favor of it. And, although hitherto, for want of a due execution of the Kansas-Nebraska law, the will of the majority has been thwarted, it will soon gain a true expression; and that expression will be in favor of freedom. There is no doubt of it.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Keep Cool.

Those calm and rational observations to "take it colly" and "never cry for spilled milk," are very good till they are needed. They are extremely salutary before the fever kindles or the milk is spilled; but in the presence of pain, or on the advent of a disaster, to all but those who are gifted with fortitude by nature, or have been disciplined in the school of affliction, they are about as effectual as whistling in the teeth of a nor'wester.

Their utter impotence in the storm of passion reminds me of the directions given by a good New England deacon to his choleric son: "Whenever you feel your danger rising, said he, be sure to say the Lord's Prayer my son, or else the alphabet, clean through; and long before you get to the end you'll be as cool as a cucumber or an iceberg. Promise me faithfully, my son."

"Yes, daddy, I promise." Off trudged Jonathan to school, carrying his bread and meat, with a small bottle of molasses in his jacket pocket and his late firm promise uppermost in his mind.

A boy who bore him an old grudge met him, and after calling him the "young deacon" and other scurrilous nicknames, caught him of his jacket and breaking his molasses bottle.

Now, it is said by censorious Southerners that a Yankee will take a great many hard names with the patience of a martyr, his spirit is word proof, but tear his clothes or cheat his belly, and he will fight to the knife.

Up jumped Jonathan, his eyes wolfish, and his lips white with rage. But there was an oath in Heaven, and he did not forget it. So he proceeded to swallow his alphabetical pills—an antidote to wrath not mentioned in the "Regimen Salernitanum," not recognized by the British College.

"A. B. C.—you're tore my jacket—D. E. F.—you've spilt my 'lasses—G. H. I. J. K.—you're a tam'd rascal—L. M. N. O. P. Q.—I'll learn you better manners, you scamp you—R. S. T. U. V.—I'll spile your old wall eye—W. X. Y. Z.—you'll never see me again!"

Various contradictory reports being in circulation regarding Lieut. Gen. Scott's pay, I find, on inquiry at the Paymaster's office, that the figures in my despatch are correct. The records show him to be entitled to \$10,405 on Oct. 1st, no allowance being made for the time when he commanded the eastern division of the army in Mexico. His pay, in addition to that of Major General, is \$1,325 per year. Gen. Scott claims \$13,000 arrearages.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.
Liverpool dates are to the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th ult.
At the ensuing conference Denmark will propose that the Sound dues be capitalized for the purpose of exemption.
The greatest alarm had been created in commercial circles in regard to the increase of rates of the Bank of England, inasmuch as these rates are higher than those which preceded the panic of 1847. An immediate suspension of the restriction clause of Peel's bank bill and an issue of some kind of paper money are predicted.

Messrs. Denistoun & Co.'s circular, dated Liverpool, 19th, says: In broad-stuffs there has been an active market all the week, and prices have further advanced 6d on wheat, 2s per bbl. on flour, 2s 6d on yellow and mixed Indian corn. Western canal flour 43s 4d; white U. S. wheat 12s 6d 1/2; red and mixed 11s 9d 1/2; yellow and mixed corn 42s 6d 1/2; 43s 6d; white do 46s 4d 1/2 6d.

Gortschakoff is, for the moment, martialled. Kiburn was captured on the 17th by the Allies.

Nothing new in the Crimea.

CONVENTION OF HUSBANDS.—The papers state that a convention of husbands is shortly to be called at Syracuse, N. Y., to adopt some measures in regard to fishion. They say that since they have to support the expenses of fashion, they have a right to regulate its caprices. It is said that a proposition to raise boys only, in future, is to come before the convention. The members are to resolve themselves into a husband's rights party.

A traveler coming to a swollen stream finding a floating log fastened with a grape vine to each shore, but a strong heavy current running between each end of the log and the shore. After spending half a day, receiving a dozen duckings in getting over, found nailed upon a post a placard as follows:—

"Two dollars fine for crossing over this here bridge faster than a walk!"

Exit traveler in deep chagrin, to get his clothes dried, and a horn within to keep the devil out.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has written a letter to the "whig executive committee of Massachusetts," expressing his continued cordial co-operation with the whig party, and denouncing the fusion movement in strong terms.

Prizes to American Exhibitors.
The American exhibitors at the Paris "World's Fair" have received about twenty gold and silver medals, which give a medal to every exhibit—a higher proportion of first class medals than will be received by any other nation. McCormick's reaping and Pitts thrashing machines, Blanchard's machine for bending wood, Singer's sewing machine, Good-years vulcanized India-rubber, Fowler and Pretere for artificial teeth, Richmond's machine for cutting iron for steam-boilers, and Maury's maps and charts, are among the articles which took the medals. Col's guns and pistols met with great opposition and many competitors from France and Belgium, and he, in consequence, gets but a third class medal. Fairbairn, the celebrated engineer, paid a marked compliment before the British Association, to the many new and useful inventions contributed by Americans to the Paris exhibition.

Detroit Free Press.

RACING, EXTRAORDINARY.—A horse race took place at St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days since, between two horses.—The distance was from St. Paul to St. Anthony and back, a distance of 20 miles. The time occupied was 58 minutes. The papers justly denounce the brutality of forcing horses to such deeds. Several thousands changed hands on the result. The losing horse was but twenty feet behind his rival.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.
N. O. TICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of David A. Bailey, late of Marshall county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLES COOK, adm'r.
Nov. 8, 1855. 3413.

Administrator's Notice.
N. O. TICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of David A. Bailey, late of Marshall county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Livery.

WM. PECHER

HAS now and will continue to keep in readiness for his old friends, and customers generally, a supply of

Horses & Buggies.

To be let on the most accommodating terms, this stock is in good order, ready and willing to do good and reasonable service if properly cared for.

His stable is at present at the American House on the south side of the river. Give him a call and a trial.
Nov. 8, 1855—34m3.

NOTICE TO HEIRS. Application will be made, on petition filed, to the next term of the court of Marshall county, State of Indiana, to be held in Plymouth, in said county, at the court house, on the 3d Monday in February next, for an order to sell or lease the real estate of the late David A. Bailey, deceased, his personal estate being insufficient to pay his debts.

CHARLES COOK, Adm'r.
Nov. 8, 1855. 3413.

Administrator's Notice.
N. O. TICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Weaver, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate are required to file them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is probably solvent.

LOUISA WEAVER, Administrator.
Nov. 8, 1855. 3413.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

N. O. TICE is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Saturday the 1st day of Dec. next, at the residence of Jacob Weaver, late of Marshall county, deceased, all his personal property (not taken by the widow) consisting of Horses, Wagon, Harness, Cattle, Farming utensils, &c. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over \$100, and the purchaser giving his note with approval of surety, waiving valuation and appraisal laws, with interest from date.

LOUISA WEAVER, Adm'r.
Nov. 8, 1855. 3413.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, out of the office of the Clerk of the Marshall County Circuit Court, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Plymouth, on Saturday the 1st day of December, 1855, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to wit:

40 acres of the south end of the west half of section 16, in township 32 north, of range one east, in Marshall county. I will first offer the rents and profits for seven years.

And I will sell and profits for sale to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the judgment, I will, at the same time and place proceed to sell the fee simple title to the same.

Taken as the property of John Houghton on judgment in favor of Stevenson & Marsh for the use of Thos. K. Houghton.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, Sheriff M. C.
Nov. 8, 1855. 3413.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Marshall County Circuit Court, I will offer at public sale at the court house door in the town of Plymouth, in said county, on Saturday the 1st day of December, 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate situate in said Marshall county, to-wit:

"The north half of the south west quarter of section two, in township 31 north, of range 3 east."